

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

April 6 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 71, 2 p.m. 80  
Humidity : 85 94

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY  
Barometer 29.86

Temperature 6 a.m. 62, 2 p.m. 61  
Humidity : 90 77

2877 日二廿月二

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

二月六日星期二 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

### ANOTHER U. S. NOTE TO BRITAIN.

### Russian Fleet Engages Breslau and Goeben.

### THE RECENT BRITISH AIR RAID: GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

### America's Demand from Germany.

April 6, 2.35 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the United States has asked Germany to pay \$228,000 (gold) as compensation for the sinking of the William Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The Prinz Eitel.

April 6, 2.35 a.m.

A message from Newport News states that Commandant Norfolk, of the Navy Yard, had boarded the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and conferred with the Commander.

It is expected that the vessel will be interned shortly.

Zeppelin Sighted.

April 6, 2.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Dunkirk states that a Zeppelin appeared over the roadstead on Sunday night, but was sighted by torpedo boat destroyers and returned to the German lines.

Irish Patriotism.

April 6, 2.35 a.m.

Recruiting in most active in Limerick. The Munster Fusiliers and crowds assemble nightly at the barracks and cheer the recruits. This is the first time there have been such demonstrations in Irish history.

U. S. Note to Britain.

April 5, 10.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau to-night issues the American Note with the covering letter from Dr. Page, who expresses the assurance that the views of the United States have been given in the most friendly spirit and in accordance with the usual candour characterising the relations between the two Governments, which was in a large measure due to the uninterrupted Anglo-American amity for a century.

The Note dwells on the existing International Law and says that the novel feature of the British blockade is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts. It is manifest that limitations placed on neutral ships beyond the right of search and stoppage of contraband are distinct invasions of neutral rights.

Of course, the United States are not oblivious of the recent great changes in naval warfare, especially owing to the use of submarine mines and aircraft, but, whatever form an effective blockade may take it is possible to conform at least with the spirit and essence of war and permit neutral traffic, except contraband.

The United States Government notes that Britain affirms the necessity to retaliate against German methods, but, recalling the principles whereon Britain has always scrupulously acted, interprets this as the reason for certain extraordinary naval activities and not as an excuse for any unlawful action.

The United States expresses gratification at the wide discretion afforded by the Prize Court and the instructions to Fleet and Customs officials to act with the utmost promptitude. The United States takes it for granted that American merchantmen will not be interfered with unless they are carrying contraband or goods destined to or proceeding from belligerent ports affected.

The Note concludes by anticipating that Britain will make full reparation for any acts violating neutral rights, should such an act occur, reiterating that the Government insists on the rights of United States' citizens.

The Russian Advance.

April 5, 11.45 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says: "Westward of the Niemen we continued a successful advance at certain points."

There has been desperate fighting in the Carpathians to the north of Berfeld. We took twelve hundred prisoners.

We continued our progress in the Mezolator-Uzok direction, we took two thousand more prisoners and another thousand during the fight across of Chernovitza.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### The Goeben and Breslau Run Away.

The communiqué continues: On Saturday our fleet exchanged shots, at long range, with the Goeben and the Breslau, off the coast of the Crimea. We pursued them till dusk. Our torpedo boats encountered them at night, a hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the two cruisers opened a hot fire and escaped.

### Allies Capture Three More Lines Of Trenches.

April 6, 1.10 a.m.

A Paris evening communiqué says: Rain and fog have prevailed along the whole front. We captured three lines of trenches at Ailly Wood, south-east of St. Mihiel.

### Mr. Balfour and the War.

Mr. Balfour has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government. He is constantly engaged with the Imperial Defence Committee.

### Casualties.

April 6, 12.10 a.m.

The latest casualties announced are:—

Killed.—W. Halswell.

Wounded.—Major G. F. Evans, W. J. Forster Jong, Lieut. A. N. Smith (Medics).

### No Change.

April 5, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that a communiqué says there is nothing to report.

### Successful British Air Raid.

April 5, 4.50 p.m.

The French military authorities have received precise information of the damage done by British aircraft on March 26.

The airship shed at Bergen-Saint-Laurent was seriously damaged, as also was the airship itself.

The shipbuilding yard at Hoboken was burned, two submarines destroyed and a third damaged. Forty German workmen were killed and 62 wounded.

### Royal Prohibition.

April 5, 9.55 p.m.

His Majesty the King has directed that, from to-morrow, no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses.

### The Serbo-Bulgarian Incident.

April 5, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is being amicably settled.

The Bulgarian commander at Strumitsa contends that the trouble originated with the Servian inhabitants on the frontier, who revolted against the Servian authorities and then fled to Bulgarian territory.

Measures are being taken to disarm such rebels.

### Two Ships Torpedoed.

April 5, 6.10 p.m.

The small Glasgow steamer Olivine and the Russian ship Hermes have been torpedoed in the Channel, the crews being saved.

### Gunners' Fine Work.

April 5, 4 p.m.

"Eye-witness" with the British Headquarters reports that everything is quiet, except for some fine marksmanship by our gunners, in exploding a magazine and obtaining direct hits on German guns.

### Bavarian Prisoners' Complaint.

Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons participated in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, but their co-operation was not hearty. Bavarian prisoners expressed great indignation at the way in which they were flung into action from Bois Dubiez to support an imaginary firing line. They affirmed that they had been grossly mishandled by Prussian officers and that the Germans treated their own wounded with the utmost callousness, leaving many in front of the trenches. Our own men, out of pity, went to rescue them, and the Germans continued to fire on them although they knew they were engaged on an errand of mercy. There were Saxons and Bavarians who were lying wounded, while Prussians manned the trenches.

### Germany Feeling the Pinch.

"Eye-witness" quotes letters to show that foodstuffs in Germany are becoming growingly expensive, while the great dearth of pig-iron is hampering the manufacture of munitions.

### Bulgaria to Give Satisfaction to Servia.

April 5, 2.56 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Tribune's correspondent at Salonika states that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is closed, Bulgaria promising to give satisfaction and to punish the guilty.

### Turks Admit the Loss of the Medjidiyah.

April 5, 2.56 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Germans have supplied Turkey with a squadron of Taubas since March, which have been carrying out reconnaissances in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The Turkish Headquarters admit the sinking of the Medjidiyah. While pursuing Human mine-sweeper she approached Odessa and struck a mine. The crew were saved by other Turkish warships, and the Medjidiyah was torpedoed to prevent the Russians salvaging her.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Trouble in Portugal.

April 5, 2.55 p.m.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lisbon has reported that a religious procession at Caldas da Rainha on Friday was hooted by Democrats. A fight ensued in which shots were fired.

The crowd attacked a shop kept by the Democratic leader who threw bombs amongst them, wounding several.

The shopkeeper was arrested and the houses of Democrats were searched for explosives on Saturday.

### Shipping News.

April 5, 10.45 p.m.

The s.s. Massilia arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

### Aerial Operations.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 3.

Yesterday, a Taube was brought down near Soissons, making the third one in twenty-four hours. The Allies' aircraft dropped fifty-three shells on Vigneulles Station.

To-day there is nothing to report.

Petrograd.—Russian troops pursued the offensive on the Niemen and along the Carpathian front.

Nish.—2,000 Bulgarian irregulars attacked, near Strumitsa, Servian troops who repulsed the assailants and drove them back across the Bulgarian frontier.

### Russia's New Men.

April 5.

Russia has called the 1916 class to the colours, this class numbering 800,000 men.

The English steamer Lockwood and French Newfoundland sailing ship Paquerette (Daisy) have been torpedoed, the crews being saved.

### French Colonial Situation.

April 4.

M. Doumergue, French Minister for the Colonies, stated before the Committee of Exterior Affairs that the colonial situation from the beginning of the war had been at its best. He pointed out that the state of siege or martial law decreted in Indo-China was for the benefit of the Colony, where the situation was excellent. Continuing his statement, the Minister stated that measures taken for strangers had been enforced, and terminated by saying that the economical situation of the Colonies was excellent, commercial activity having been resumed and already producing a surplus in the Budget receipts. The Minister notified that subscriptions sent by the refugees relief fund in the Colonies were quite efficient and show a spirit of solidarity.

### Another Taube Brought Down.

April 4.

A Taube was brought down at Dixmude by Garros, who landed safely in the interior of the French lines.

Yesterday we stopped dead, German attacks at Lassigny and also in Upper Alsace. To-day there is nothing to report.

### French Munition Output.

April 5.

In the course of the discussion of the recruiting project concerning the 1917 class, M. Millerand, French Minister for War, showed that progress in armaments and ammunitions had attained 600 per cent, since the outbreak of hostilities and will soon be at 900 per cent. The number of heavy batteries has been sextupled.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to the 29th April and the Senate to the 22nd April.

### Austrians Using Dum-Dums.

April 5.

Petrograd.—At Oujok, in the Carpathians, we drove back counter-attacks delivered by the Austrians who employed dum-dum bullets. We took numerous prisoners and captured large quantities of war material.

Sebastopol.—The Turkish cruiser Medjidiyah has been hit by a submarine mine and sunk near the Russian shore.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### Fine Performance by Russian Cavalry.

April 5, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the battle which checked the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia was remarkable for the impetuosity of the Russians.

A strong defensive position near the villages of Schilovitz and Malintzy was held by an Austrian division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. Two columns of Russian cavalry, at quite equal to the Austrians in number, dismounted and attacked the enemy at six in the morning of March 30. One operated in the north and the other in the south.

The enemy throughout the day offered a desperate resistance and the Russians, who included Cossacks, repeatedly attacked them with bayonets.

Towards evening, the resistance of the Austrians was broken and the Russians, pursuing their impetuous attack, dislodged the enemy from the heights between the villages and occupied them.

Meanwhile, seven miles north, the Don Cossack division, an Austrian battalion and several squadrons of cavalry left the village of Lominoi and, the enemy having to retreat along the whole front without offering any opposition, reached them.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Organ Recital St. Andrew's Church—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Organ Recital St. Andrew's Church—9.15 p.m.

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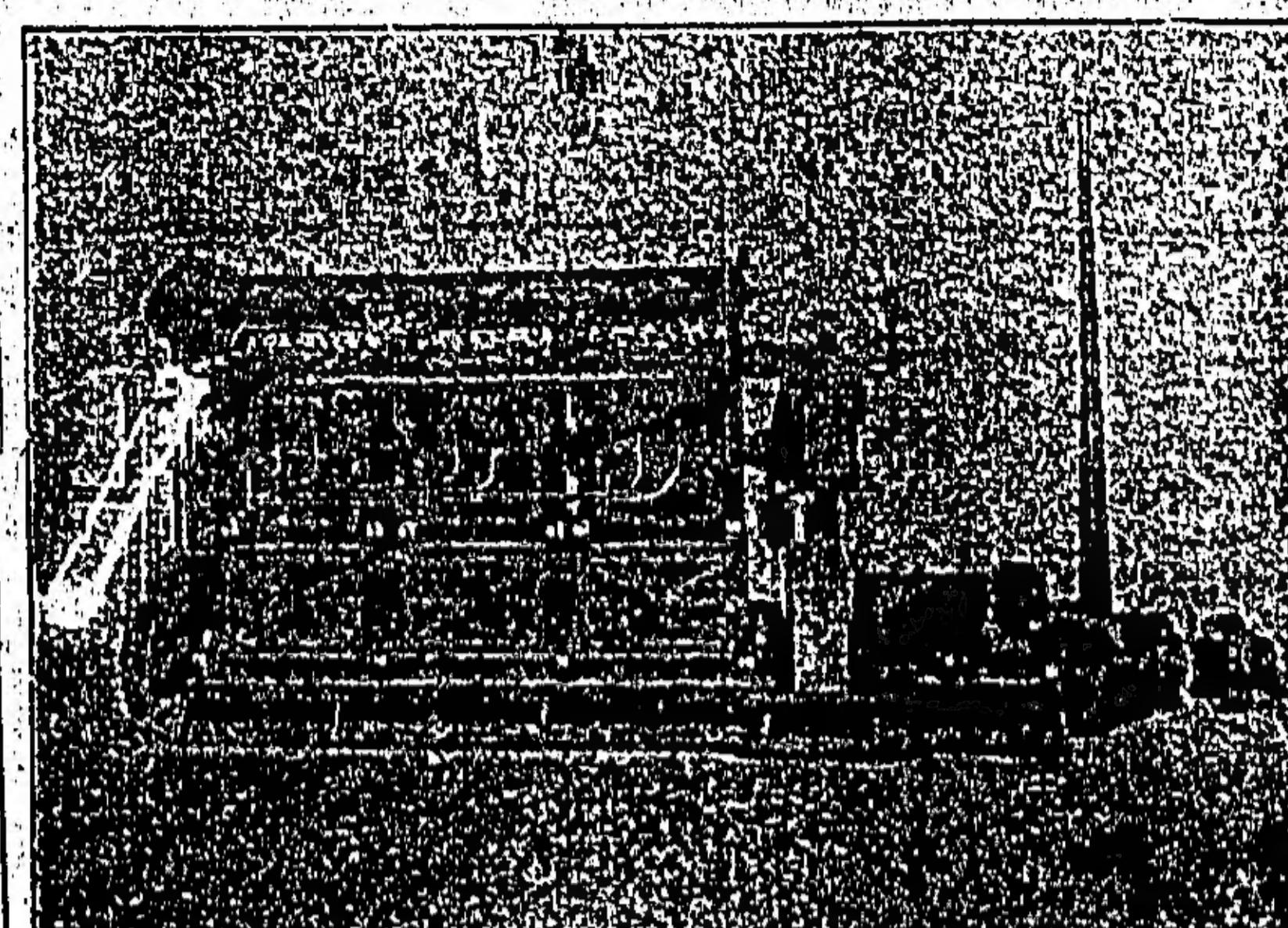
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South China Morning Post.

Greece and Bulgaria. M. Venezuela, who has been all along in favour of Greece participating, is regarded as a national martyr, his resignation having been forced upon him by reason of the contrary views held by the King. It is on the basis that M. Venezuela may one of three early days come into his own. The entire trend of public opinion is in that direction. The whole of Greek military and naval preparation since the Balkan war has been directed against Turkey, but an opportunity has arisen and the circumstances are favourable to be rid once and for all of "the Bulgarian peril", as well as the personal relationships, and whims of a King who is not likely to deter the country from taking full advantage of it. The eventual participation of Greece in the war seems a certainty and means far more than appears on the surface.

Daily Press.

The Spade in War.

To Prince Maurice of Orange-Nassau must be assigned the honour of having again demonstrated the world's capabilities of the spade as a weapon in warfare, and certainly it did more to bring to an end the long struggle between the Netherlands and Spain than any other weapon. Yet it was not brought into use without some amount of opposition. The soldiers of the 16th century had been trained to fight, not to dig, and they regarded it as somewhat of an insult to be asked to do what was, they considered, menial work. Prince Maurice got over this difficulty by paying extra to men engaged in digging the trenches, but they did not cease ridicule. The Spaniards dubbed them "spades" and "rakes", who had to be called soldiers, and it took a considerable amount of bating to convince the Spaniards that there are many ways of winning a battle. When Prince Maurice continued to take strong hold after being beaten, the Spaniards began to acknowledge there was something in it. On one occasion, at the siege of Steenwyck, which lasted forty-four days, the amount of labour performed on the trenches is said to have astonished the Spanish campaigners when they came out defeated and examined the Prince's camp.

China Mail.

Germany's Defence of Her Piracies.

A want of starvation can be combated only by exceptional measures, says the German press, and they claim that their submarine blockade of the British Isles, devised by Admiral von Tirpitz, is justified both by the necessity of Germany and by the actions of Great Britain. The press of England, however, filled with bitter denunciation of "this new example of flagrancy," and some American papers have also been very scathing in their criticism, so it is of interest to ascertain the opinions of influential German papers, which defend the step taken by their naval authorities, but are at the same time not a little apprehensive of America's attitude in the matter. Thus the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" declares that it welcomes the protest from America, and expresses the Americans that Berlin will show itself friendly and sympathetic. Writing the day before the American note was received, it says: "When the Government declared certain waters a war area it reserved the right to use all permissible war measures therein and it will not make a later specific declaration of where and when mines are laid within these waters after January 18. America certainly has not questioned Germany's right to undertake military operations in all waters around the United Kingdom."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese and Physical Culture. The fifth anniversary of the Sunsets Chinese Physical Culturists was celebrated at Singapore last week, many visitors and members attending. The hon. secretary, Mr. Gau Siew Kiong, on behalf of the association, delivered an address in the course of which he said that physical culture has done a great deal of good to all those who cared to take it up and he strongly recommended anybody who desired to be healthy and strong not to fail to take exercise. He thanked Mr. Chua Choon Watt (the President) for his services and at the close of the address, the President was presented with a souvenir gold medal from the members. Thanks were tendered by the President, and the entertainment closed with a ronggeng.—*Straits Times*.

## False Pretences Alleged.

In the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai week, before Mr. M. F. Perkins, John R. Armstrong was charged with false pretences, by selling a half-share in his business—the International Detective agency—after he had disposed of the furniture and fittings in his offices. Mr. E. R. Rose, acting District Attorney, prosecuted, and Mr. H. D. Rodger defended. Evidence was given by the complainant, J. C. Lewis, who handed in a document which he said was a receipt from the accused on his purchasing an interest in the business. Accused denied the receipt, saying it was for \$350 paid as security for a dictograph instrument. Judgment was reserved.

## Nationality a Novelty.

Lord Bryce's view that nationality is a recent conception is borne out by the fact that all the national anthems which crystallize the patriotic sentiments of Europe are products of the last two centuries. It is curious to think of the Middle Ages as broad-minded; but the Church was international, the Bible was in a universal language, and the universities were cosmopolitan institutions to a degree not dreamed of by Mr. Rhodes. Some historians date the beginnings of national consciousness (in the modern sense) from the Hundred Years War with France. But all the Western nations are children compared with Japan, notes "Observator" in the *Observer*, whose national anthem dates back for some seven centuries.

## The Door of Hope.

The report of the "Door of Hope" for the past year shows that a very great work is being performed amongst the Chinese in Shanghai by a small band of foreign ladies. The work of the "Door of Hope" has grown enormously in recent years, but donations are not what they might be and a debit balance of £1,561 on the building fund is carried forward to this year. The stray children's home is supported by the Municipal Council, but the receiving, children's, first year and industrial homes are supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of the sale of the work of the inmates. On January 1, 1915, there were 320 girls and children in all the homes. The work deserves generous support, says the *North China Daily News*, and in this connection it may be pointed out that five guineas supports a child in the home at Kiangwan for twelve months.

Cup Tie in War Time, London, February 26.—At a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Football Association, held at Russell-square on Monday, a letter was read from the Scottish F.A., in reply to a request for an explanation of the action of the Scottish delegates after the conference with the War Office in approaching that body when the International Conference had come to a decision on the day before as to the continuance of the game. The F.A. regrets that it cannot regard this further explanation of the Scottish delegates to the International Conference as being in any degree more satisfactory than the former one. It is still unable to view the action of the delegates as other than a breach of faith, and as such, subversive of the principles which govern the International Board, and states that it must affect the friendly relations and confidence which have existed between the Association.

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## MOUTRIE'S.

## MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

## Stirring War Speech at Battersea.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley addressed on February 25 another huge patriotic gathering in the Battersea Town Hall. The Mayor of Battersea (Mr. T. W. Simmonds) presided, and among many local influential gentlemen present on the platform was the Rev. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton. A musical treat beguiled the period of waiting. Madame Clara Butt singing "Land of Hope and Glory" and other songs.

Mr. Bottomley, rising amid a storm of cheers, said that eight years ago he warned this country that Germany had nothing but sinister motives in building her Navy, and he protested against the widening and deepening of the Kiel Canal, and marvelled when we sent the best of our battle-ships to welcome the German fleet when it was finished. He was there that night, not to quibble that warnings were unheeded, not to dwell upon a thousand complaints showing lack of organisation, lack of foresight, lack of ordinary common-sense, and absence of management in the affairs of the State, but to treat on the great problem that we were now engaged in—a world conflict which perhaps had been inevitable.

It might have been, perhaps modified largely if we had acted differently, but in some form or other it was sure to come. We were stupid enough to believe the German Navy was made to fight (laughter). It was only made to frighten, and, although it was ever boasting that it was looking forward to "The Day," the moment the hour of conflict came it showed its decided preference for the night (laughter).

And so it came about that all our great naval power was being used for one thing only, and that was to save the enemy. It was a great war weapon, but a long and wearisome one, and it involved great hardships upon the civil population of Germany. He was anxiously waiting for the day when he would read in the paper that the Government had at last made up what courtesy compelled us to call its mind, and had decided that every atom of food going into the enemy's country should be absolute contraband of war (cheers).

## FICTION FOR THE FAITHFUL.

## How "Britain Bribed Kaiser."

The news manufactured at the Press Bureau of Constantinople for consumption of the Empire generally and of Asia Minor in particular shows to what flights the Oriental imagination can run when inspired by Wolff.

The *Terdjman Lazkia* of 6th December thus describes the apocryphal triumphs of Hadji Guilloum, better known to Western Europe as Kaiser Wilhelm. The scene is laid at Paris in the wilom Chamber of Deputies. Paris is, of course, in the hands of the Germans.

The speech delivered last week by his Islamic Majesty William II, from the throne up in the ex-chamber of the French Parliament is a never-to-be-forgotten record of his great exploits. Surrounded by the vanquished he offered his Imperial hand to be kissed by all the ex-Députés of the French Chamber, whose

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with tennis court, 1 & 2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 roomed house with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Office facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas).

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.

No. 2 DES VEAUX VILLAS,

51 Peak (unfurnished). "EILANDONAN" No. 54 Mount Kellett, Road. 5 rooms, unoccupied.

No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 100 The Peak, furnished or unfurnished from 1st April, 1915.

Rooms in "Beaconsfield" Battery Path, on a three monthly tenancy.

"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11 The Peak, unfurnished 5 rooms, 55 ELGIN TERRACE.

"Egesford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).

3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central, "Westward Ho" Bonham Road.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—168, Magazine Gap, "The Kneels."

169, Magazine Gap, "Harford."

APPLY TO—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

hearts were touched by the magnanimity of his Islamic Majesty.

The Sabah three days previously had prepared Turkish nerves for this shock by publishing a wireless telegram from German sources:

"On 1st December, 25 German balloons arrived at Adrianople and conveyed to their destination the 1st Ottoman Army Corps. We believe that the Ottomans will inflict a crushing defeat on the infidels."

Belgians Turning Moslems.

After this fast Hadji Guilloum's triumph was a matter of course, and the "Djeridé I Sharkeyé" was able to announce on 8th December.

"According to a wireless dispatch received at the German Bureau from Belgium, the whole population of the new territory conquered by the Germans have taken the oath of loyalty to his Islamic Majesty. All ranks and conditions of Belgians thronged in their thousands around the German functionaries and were converted to the true faith of Islam. The Belgians are voluntarily transforming their churches into Mohammedan temples. May their good example be followed by the rest of the infidels."

The German Bureau at Constantinople gave out on 10th December the following information:

"A wireless telegram from Amsterdam states that the British Government has offered his Islamic Majesty 2,000 asses laden with gold on condition that he will not attack London with his mighty fleet."

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Have just received a Consignment of

## THE "SEATON" RACKETS.

Central strung with horizontal and vertical strings of best

English ant-proof black gut.

This Racket is made

to the specification of local players.

## RACQUET RACKETS. SQUASH RACKETS.

## MOTOR CYCLING.

A delightful and INEXPENSIVE form of Motoring, specially suitable for Hongkong and the New Territory.

Call and inspect the "WONDERFUL WOLF" 1915 model at

Alex. ROSS & CO.

Motor Department,

6, DES VEAUX ROAD

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

MY ADVENTURES AS A SPY.	THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND.
Lieut.-Genl Baden-Powell.....	80
Sidney Low .....	275
WITH THE FRENCH EASTERN ARMY, W. E. Carey .....	400
HOW TO WIN AT ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE, Cat Cavendish .....	200
WHY AMERICA SHOULD JOIN THE ALLIES, Theodore Roosevelt .....	40
GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND, Wm. Le Queux .....	80
OCEAN TRADE AND SHIPPING, Douglas Owen .....	850
THE INFLUENCE OF KING EDWARD AND OTHER ESSAYS, Viscount Esher .....	600
OFFICIAL BOOK OF GERMAN ATROCITIES, Told by Victims and Eye Witnesses .....	80
NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR, Vol. 1 .....	80
RECRUITS' PROBLEMS SOLVED .....	20
WHY THE NATIONS ARE AT WAR, Morris and Dawson .....	400
THE ROMANCE OF FRAUD, Tebo Hopkins .....	650
THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF BIG AND LITTLE WILLIE, W. H. Fitchett .....	400
MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCH WOMAN, Mary Waddington .....	850
MALICE IN KULTURLAND, Horace Wyatt .....	80
THE MASTERY OF LIFE, Dr. G. T. Wroth .....	1000

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IN HONGKONG

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## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath, it promotes healthy action of the skin; counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S CELEBRATED

## CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

### MARRIAGE.

**WARREN-MIDDLETON SMITH.**—On the 5th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Arthur George, son of Mr. Arthur Warren of Woolwich, to Mabel, daughter of the late Mr. James Middleton Smith of Hazeldean, North Havant, and Southsea, Hants.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

### HARDENING THE BRITISHER.

We have often remarked that it was high time, so far as the best interests of the British race were concerned, that the war entered. It was needed, badly needed; nothing else that it is possible to conceive of could so quickly and so completely have brought the citizens of the Empire to a proper knowledge of their weaknesses. When the conflict is ended, there is always the chance—human nature being what it is—that men of the older generation may slip back into their former follies, extravagances, or imbecilities; but in the history of a race the older generation counts for little when compared with the young. As regards the latter, the war came at a time when it would benefit them, and through it, the generations of publishers to come.

Just as our continental brethren did before the war was a general laxity and softness of sentimentality, so one of the main advantages to arise out of the struggle will be a corresponding general hardening up and a wider practicality. We will not pretend that the hardening has been a pleasant or un-comely process; but was it not a case of desperate disease? The youngster of to-day is fast learning to regard bloodshed as natural, necessary and often honourable; and it is better that he should so regard it than that he should grow up to dread his tricks and to carry the doctrine of killing the other back to the emir to the confines of effeminacy and cowardice. Children to day and women as well as lost in the depths of the abyss wherein they formerly spoke of battle and death; and most of those who formerly were the gentlest among men have already learned to talk with gusto of the sinking of a German submarine or the wiping out of a German battalion.

Candidly we hope that this more virile spirit has come to stay. We have no time for "odes of hate" or for calling the Deity to bear witness to the ex-taste to which we loathe Germany; we leave such melodramatic farces to the more effused Polesians. But we do most sincerely trust that there will be no retrogression on the part of this, and the next generation, to the softness of the past. True, we want the future to have in store as little fighting as may be; but equally we want to see the Britisher of the future ready for such fighting as must be.

History has shown plainly enough, that a certain amount of what the sentimentalist would call ferocity is necessary to the life and continuity of a nation. What happened to the Roman Empire when its people ceased to be ready for a good fight?

If softness should return, it will mean that readiness to forgive—to great and perhaps all too dis-trustful readiness—will return also. We have said before that Britishers do not "hate" the Germans; nor is it desirable that they should do so. But friendliness is another matter. None but a nation of cold, unfeeling, unkind, unwilling and ready to take the enemy to its bosom and say, "They're gonees be bygones" within an hour or two of the declaration of peace. When we are feeling too amiable towards Germany in the future, let us recall the stricken lions, churches, villages and cities, the ravished girls and women, the sunken merchant-ships, and all the other horrors of the moral and intellectual superiority of the Polesians. I, we do that, we may hear the mate throw open our gates and houses to those who formerly invaded England and her colonies with their presence and their wars. Only by forcing Germany to feel itself trapped with the mark of Cain, can we teach her how

A Sad End to a Great Cricketer. Our sport-loving readers will bear with profound regret of the death of Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the Middlesex cricketer, to whom the term world-renowned is certainly not applicable. Next to "Dr. W. G.", he was probably the most popular of British cricketers—and he could lay claim to having made the biggest score on record. This was on August 4, 1888, when, playing for Hampstead against the Scots, he made 45 runs. Stoddart was a "Geordie," having been born in Sub Sheldene, and was fifty-two last month. He had, in his time, captained two teams to Australia and was, we believe (we speak under correction), the only man who could lay claim to having been captain of All England both at cricket and at rugby football. Stoddart was the hero of the boyhood of some millions of Britishers throughout the world, and that so fine a life should have had so tragic an ending is truly deplorable.

The Engine Room and Heroism. Among the many good results of the present war must be reckoned the fact that, at last, that much misunderstood and much underrated individual—the ship's engineer, stands some chance of general recognition as a person of importance in nautical economy. The Navy tried hard to get him acknowledged by raising him to officer level, but even that did not teach the British public that he is entitled to as much respect and admiration as the men of the upper deck. But, since the war, not only has the Service engineer shown his value, but the common or garden variety to be found on the merchant vessels has very definitely opened the world's eyes to his importance. It is for this latter class that we would put in a word. The ship's engineer of the merchant service is usually quite as well educated as (and often more so than) the average mate or skipper, and, technically, has had to learn far more than such officers as only hold a steam ticket! And all this is just a detail by the side of the fact that, when a ship is in danger, four-fifths of the responsibility will, as often as not, fall on the engineering staff and the skipper, as against the odd one-fifth that is the share of the mates! In case of wreck or fire or bombardment the mates have at least a sporting chance of safety, moreover; while the engineers are shut down below decks and can usually only extricate themselves by a miracle. One is glad to feel that people as a whole are steadily becoming alive to these facts, and we hope they will so lay them to heart that in future we shall have no more trumpety social distinctions between mate and engineer.

The Tommy of To-day. Judging from Home papers our private soldiers at the Front are more free from the spirit of ruffianism than ever before in the history of the Army. This is in spite of the fact that probably not one per ten thousand ever had the advantage of being schooled among the cultured Germans!

Many old jealousies and narrowness seem to have disappeared entirely, and there is, throughout the lines, a feeling of mutual tolerance and of respect for what is good and straight. Two very significant facts are mentioned in a recent issue of the "Evening Standard," in this connection. One is that the men are burring the ship without the permission of an officer of the Company on the 2nd inst. The first, second, third, forth, sixth and ninth defendants were fined \$15 each, while the remainder were fined \$10 each.

Wharf Obstruction. Before Commander Basil Taylour, R. N., at the Marine Court, this morning, the cargo of the H. K. and K. W. and G. Co. charged 12 boat-people with unlawfully blocking the approaches to the above Company's pier and premises, by lying alongside the ship without the permission of an officer of the Company on the 2nd inst. The first, second, third, forth, sixth and ninth defendants were fined \$15 each, while the remainder were fined \$10 each.

Roll of Honour. Engineer-Captain Taylour, who was killed on the Tigris in the North Sea fight, was 51 years of age. Entering the service as an acting assistant engineer in July, 1885, the late officer served in the "Orion Lily" on night, in presence of an Irish Catholic regiment, and the song "E. W. Richards and the Iron. Sir E. R. Fremantle, on the China Station, February, 1891, to June, 1897. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1897, and in September, 1905, was appointed to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, where he continued to have charge of the engineering training of the new recruits until January, 1911. At the time of his death he was on the staff of Sir David Beatty.

Deeds of self-abnegation are not rare in these times. I hear, for example (written in "A Wayfarer in the Nation"), that Lord Montevideo refused to take a fee for his invaluable work in connection with the Inquiry into the loss of the Empress of Ireland.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### A WORD TO THE UNWISE IS WASTED.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79° dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72° heavy log.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mails.—Closed per s.e.

Manchuria to-day at noon.

U. K. and Canadian Mails.—

Closed per s.e. Tamba Maru

to-day at 10 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share

market News.

Closing price on Thursday:—

Yangtze s.—\$242.

Indo China.—\$63, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$100, buyers.

Kowloon Wharves.—\$80,

buyers.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$61,

buyers.

Kowloon Lands.—\$40, sales,

and buyers.

China Lights.—\$3.00, buyers.

Langkawi.—\$1.37, buyers.

Gangs, Price and Co.—\$5.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

Harbour Offence.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylour, R. N., at the Marine Court

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### IRELAND'S FINE LOYALTY.

Unrest Among the German

Troops.

### HOW TO MAKE YOUR BUSINESS PAY.

#### WHAT A GREAT SHOP-KEEPER SAYS.

Newspaper Advertising Essential to Success.

[Below we give the views of one of the leading business men of London—Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge on how to make a business pay. He deals with the double problem of, "What does the Public Want?" and "What Can I do to Supply that Want?"

Everyone will allow that Mr. Selfridge, head of the great firm of that name (who has built up his business on newspaper advertising), is an authority on these questions.

Hence his views, especially as they deal with the added problems caused by the present crisis, are of supreme interest to traders.

What he says in regard to the business question in London, and all the arguments

he uses in connection therewith, apply with equal force to Hongkong, or to any other community where trade is carried on to any extent, and the man who would be successful in his dealings will do well to read his observations, ponder them over and act upon them.

The article is contributed to the "Daily News" and "Leader" of February 20, and is as follows:—

You ask me, what is the best way to ascertain what the public want?

But there is a very essential preliminary to be settled before that problem is trodled, i.e. you must have something to sell which you believe to be good.

It is no use trying to foist on the public things that are no good.

So it is well to begin by recognising that whatever it may be the public wants, there is one thing it certainly does not want—that is bad goods.

The business man has got to treat the public with respect.

But, given a really good article, I do not believe a small man ever encounters much difficulty in selling it, always provided that he goes the right way to work.

In other words, if he cannot sell it, he must consider his methods at fault, not the taste of the public!

Of course, it is difficult always to know what a good thing is, I may have something which I like very much indeed, but if the public does not care for it there is an end of it.

After all, it is the very best kind of advertisement that the buyer can have.

It is more convincing than sheaves of catalogues and circulars and posters.

Advertising in War Time.

I should like to conclude with a word about advertising in war time.

There are many people who seem to think that the fact of war with its serious effect all round on the buying power of the community, is an argument for spending less on publicity.

I do not believe that at all.

I think war requires not less, but greater

than peace times, on the part of the advertiser.

The best way to obtain the public verdict upon it, is "what the public wants?"

I have no hesitation in saying that the best

medium for preaching the福音 is the daily newspaper.

It has a far larger circulation

than any other medium.

We have got to remember that a large

percentage of such advertising

material as catalogues and

advertisements is wasted, and that is to the

man with a trade stretching all

over the country.

It starts one man telling another, and

the other man telling the next, about the

excellence of his article, and

as I say, that is the very best kind

of advertisement the small man

can have.

It is more convincing than

sheaves of catalogues and

posters.

Newspaper Advertising.

The next problem to be considered by the man with something to sell in which he believes is the best way to obtain the public verdict upon it.

Is it "what the public wants?"

I have no hesitation

in saying that the best

medium

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. the Garrisons.  
Below are the scores in the match between the H.K.C.C. and the Garrison, yesterday, the latter scoring a hand-some Victory by two wickets and 139 runs, thanks to the good scores of Major Bowen and A.A. Clanton who made scores of 91 and 120 respectively. Lt. Moberley and Major Bowen also did well with the ball.

## Garrison.

Capt. Hattlesley Smith, b Bird	5
J. P. Robinson, c Kennedy, b Bird	17
Major Stansfield, b Anderson	7
Lt. Moberley, b Bird	...
Major Robertson, c Hancock, b Bird	46
A. A. Claxton, st. Gaoe, b Mass	120
Major Bowen, c Kennedy, b Mass	91
Cpl. McGregor, c Gaoe, b Mass	2
R. L. D. Wodehouse, c Pearce, b Mass	18
E. J. R. Mitchell not out	8
Extras	21
Total	335
Bowling:	
O. M. R. W. Bird	25 5 101 4
Anderson	19 2 64 1
Reed	11 0 62 0
Taylor	10 1 51 0
Mass	65 0 38 4

## Hongkong.

T. E. Pearce, c Wodehouse, b Bowen	26
H. E. Muriel, b Moberley	19
R. Kennedy, c Wodehouse, b Bowen	16
B. Hancock, b Kennedy	68
R. N. Anderson, c Stanfield, b Moberley	6
M. M. Maas, c Stanfield, b Bowen	13
H. H. Taylor, c Smith, b Bowen	11
E. Reed, b McGregor	11
R. P. Thorpe, b Moberley	1
R. E. O. Bird, l.b.w., b Bowen	10
A. L. Gaoe, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	198
Bowling:	
O. M. R. W. Moberley	22 8 42 3
Wodehouse	15 1 59 1
Bowen	17.4 4 59 5
McGregor	7 5 21 1

## Kowloon v. Civil Service.

These teams met at Happy Valley yesterday, when the home team, due largely to the fine bowling of Rapley and the batting of Witchell, won with ease. Scores:-

## Civil Service.

Witchell, b Weaser	60
Laurence, b Southerton	17
French, b Pile	17
Bartlow, b Pile	4
Rapley, b Blackburn	10
Tacchi, c Overy, b Pile	4
Bradbury, c Davidson, b Overy	14
Hill, c Clements, b Weaser	9
Bacon, run out	9
Bearne, not out	3
Sara, l.b.w.	5
Extras	17
Total	188

## Bowling.

O. M. R. W. Southerton	13 1 28 1
Overy	8 1 30 1
McLennan	6 2 26 0
Blackburn	7 1 28 1
Pile	8 1 36 3
Weaser	6.5 3 8 3

## Kowloon.

Elson, b Rapley	5
White, b Witchell	11
McLeman, c Hill, b Witchell	10
Mead, b Rapley	0
Blackburn, l.b.w., b Rapley	2
Southerton, b Rapley	1
Wensor, not out	3
Pile, run out	5
Clements, b Rapley	0
Overy, l.b.w., b Rapley	0
Davidson, c Hill, b Witchell	1
Extras	7

## Total

45

## Bowling.

O. M. R. W. Witchell	8.1 1 22 3
Rapley	8.1 1 16 8

## FOOTBALL.

Exhibition Games at the Valley.  
There was quite a crowd at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon to witness the different sporting functions. In the football line the Chinese beat the Indians by two goals to nil, and the visitors played great football and dash.

The second game was that between the British and the Red

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## Fight on the Niemen Favours Russians.

An official message from Petrograd states that the fighting west of the river Niemen is developing strongly in favour of the Russians. A cavalry fight, which took place between Calvaria and Suwalki, ended in the Russian horsemen charging and sabring the Germans and driving them from the region which they had occupied.

Two thousand prisoners were taken in the Carpathians on April 2 in the directions of Bartfeld and Mesolaborz. Stirring Scenes in Dublin.

Stirring scenes were witnessed in Dublin yesterday, when Mr. John Redmond reviewed, in the Phoenix Park, a muster of twenty-five thousand National Volunteers carrying rifles.

There was no speech-making, as Mr. Redmond wished the review to be regarded as a military event.

Subsequently, the band of the Irish Guards marched through the streets playing national airs, including "God Save Ireland," and evoking transports of enthusiasm.

The band which had been sent to help recruiting in Ireland arrived in Dublin at midnight on Saturday, yet crowds, including the Lord Mayor, welcomed it.

## More Shipping Losses on Both Sides.

The steamer City of Bremen has been torpedoed off Land's End and sunk. Four members of the crew were drowned. Thirteen others, who were saved, were landed at Penzance.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that the ferry service between Trelleborg and Sænitz has been suspended as a result of mining and the destruction of two steamers, the crews of which were, however, saved.

The German steamer Grete Memsoth, while taking a cargo of ore from Sweden to Germany, has been sunk in the Baltic Sea.

Twenty-five members of the crew were drowned; it is believed that the vessel struck a mine.

## TELEGRAMS.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. A. E. STODDART.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph," London. Received April 6.

At the inquest on the death of the famous cricketer, Mr. A. E. Stoddart, who was found shot, a verdict of suicide was returned. [The late Mr. Andrew Ernest Stoddart, who was born at South Shields in 1863, was the captain of two representative teams to Middlesex XI and for two years was Captain of Blackheath. He made the highest score on record, 485, for Hampstead against the States, on August 4, 1886, and had captained England both at cricket and Rugby football.]

## BOXING.

## JACK JOHNSON BEATEN.

London, Received April 6.

Reuter's Havana correspondent states that a white pugilist, named Jesse Willard, beat Jack Johnson, for the heavyweight championship of the world, in the 23th round.

## Knocked Out.

At the conclusion, Major T. Robertson presented the Cup and the medals of the League, to the R.G.A., this season's champions.

## GOLF.

The Easter Monday Competitions. Golfers were present at the Happy Valley yesterday in goodly numbers to participate in a series of interesting competitions arranged by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club. The principal event on the card was a mixed foursomes handicap competition, which was won by Miss Butlin and Mr. S. H. Dodwell. For the second place, Mrs. Boucher and Commander Boucher tied with Mrs. Ram and Mr. A. V. Parr, the former pair winning on the re-play. The scores were as follows:-

## Miss Butlin and Mr. S. H.

Dodwell 48-9=39.

## Mrs. Boucher and Com.

Boucher 49-7=42.

## Mrs. Ram and Mr. A. V. D. Parr

53-11=42.

## Miss Hastings and Mr. Hall

54-10=44.

## Miss Craddock and Mr. A. M.

Pryne 54-10=44.

## Mrs. Craddock and Mr. W. E.

Morrison 54-10=44.

## Mr. and Mrs. Atholl Anderson

59-14=45.

## Mrs. Pearce and Mr. G. H.

Bowker 55-9=46.

## Mrs. Kelly and Major Stewart

60-13=47.

## Miss Caldwell and Mr. A. C.

Davidson 57-10=47.

## Miss Rodger and Mr. D. G.

Bruce 56-8=48.

## Capt. Campbell and Miss Kelly

49-1=48.

## Mrs. Potter and Mr. B. Johnson

57-8=49.

## Lt. Com. and Mrs. Gibson 55-

8-50.

## Other Competitions.

Subsequent to the above, there were interesting competitions in approaching, putting and driving.

The ladies putting competition was won by Mrs. Starr Stewart with a score of 10. Each competitor played three balls from the outer race track and held out, the sum total of the strokes being the score.

The gentlemen's approaching and putting competition was on the same lines except that each played two balls. Messrs. E. D. V. Parr, T. W. Hill and the Rev.

Mr. T. H. Thorpe tied at 8. The

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

## Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER,

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a

manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European

supervision to ensure

## Purity and Excellence

In all Branches for those who are particular; and our

customers are most particular.

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

## Men's Wear Specialists.

## SPECIAL

## DISPLAY

## OF

## NEWEST

## STYLES



## COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
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TAIYUAN .....	19th Apr.	2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Scandinavian ports.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Miike, Vladivostock, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, R'goon and Calcutta on the 4th April, at daylight.

The S.S. "Iota," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above on 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

Agents:

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG  
TUESDAY, 6th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$ 6.00.  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer). 10.00.  
Single Fare by Day Steamer. 4.00.  
Return Fare by Day Steamer. 3.00.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, tons 1,651. S.S. Tai Shan, tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAI SHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANC.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Saiman, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 463 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (Third Floor)  
Opposite the Plaza Hotel.

Telephone No. 30.

Hongkong, APRIL 6, 1915.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Atsuka Maru Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	SUN., 11th T. 16,000 (Apr. at noon) (THURS., 22nd T. 21,000 (Apr. at noon)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama .....	Stamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	TUES., 6th T. 12,500 (April at noon) (MON., 15th T. 12,500 (Apr. at noon)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Townsville and Brisbane .....	Nikkō Maru Shimachi Maru Capt. Terada	FRI., 16th T. 9,500 (April at 4 p.m.) MON., 17th T. 13,500 (May at 11 a.m.)

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon .....	Hakata Maru	SATUR., 17th
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo .....	Iyo Maru	MONDAY,
MOJI & Kobe .....	Jinsen Maru	WEDNES., 7th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Colombo Maru	MONDAY,
NAGASAKI, Kobe	Hitachi Maru	FRI., 16th
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Kitano Maru	THURS., 8th
	Capt. T. Sato	T. 10,000 (Apr. at 10 a.m.)
	Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 (Apr. at 10 a.m.)

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka Maru	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitane	16,000 "	20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	17th June

## FOR AMERICA.

Tainan Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	18th May
Shidzuka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
H'IHOW, P'HOI & P'HONG	Sungklang	7th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	7th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chenan	11th Apr. at d'light.
	Tean	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI".

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 30.

Hongkong, APRIL 6, 1915.

Agents:

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

## Regular Fortnightly Service between

## JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

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## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	On sangt	Wed, 7th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Thur, 8th Apr. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur, 8th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipping*	Mon, 12th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang*	Mon, 13th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Yuen sang*	Sat., 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MOJI, Kobe & Yokohama	Lalsang*	Tues, 20th Apr. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawno, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan:

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Agents.

19

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

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## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 797' x 88' x 34'6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for— JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

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TELEPHONE NO. 221;

C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 A.M. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

THE ELLERMAN LINE.

13th March 1915.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental P. & O.	10, Apr.	
London	Carshire J. M. Co.	11, Apr.	
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons M. M.	17, Apr.	
L'don, via S'pore, F'ang, G'ba, &c. Nore	P. & O.	28, Apr.	
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kelomo B. L. L.	10, May	

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle D. & Co.	E. of A.	1, May
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Montenegro C. P. R.	P. M. Co.	4, May
Man F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	
Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports via Japan	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	18, May

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha B. & S.	10, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manlia	Nikko M.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang J. M. Co.	8, Apr.	
S'pore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	17, Apr.	
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillere M. M.	19, Apr.	
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola D. S. Co.	20, Apr.	
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis B. L. L.	15, June	
Shanghai	Tijpanas J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Titaroem J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Tjikembang J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Japan	Tjilatap J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Tjilatap J.C.J. I.	Q. desp.	
Java	Tjilawong J.C.J. I.	S. half O	

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &amp; SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

General Agents.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo City of Newcastle	10th May.
"	"	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 23rd March, a.m.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. MANCHURIA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, April 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. ss. PERSEA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. ss. OHIVO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. TAI-YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippine Ports on 23rd ult. and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th April.

The E. &amp; A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney for this port on 23rd ult. and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The I.O.S.N. ss. BOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 8th April.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. &amp; O. ss. MALTA left Singapore for this Port on the 4th instant evening, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 9th instant at about 5 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line ss. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The I.O.S.N. ss. BOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 8th April.

The S. L. ss. CARN

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

### THE TIGER PHOTO.

Magisterial Decision in Defendant's Favour.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the tiger photograph case.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockett, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the complainant (Yee Cheung) and Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said:—

This charge is laid under the Fine Arts Copyrights Ordinance, 1901, section 8, which is as follows:

(1) No person shall do or cause to be done any or either of following acts—"Fraudulently sell...any...photograph...having thereon the name of a person who did not make or execute such work." (3) Every offender under this section shall forfeit to the person aggrieved a sum not exceeding \$100 or not exceeding double the full price, if any, at which all such copies...has been sold."

The defendant is charged for that "He on the 15th March, 1915, did fraudulently sell two photographs print of a dead tiger, having thereon the name of the defendant's firm, which did not make such work."

The defendant is a partner in the Great Eastern Photographic Studio. Another partner in the same firm, Lo Kam Lee, pirated a copyright photograph, of which the complainant holds the copyright, and sold the two copies as alleged. The copies sold, on the cards on which the prints were mounted, bore the name of the defendant's firm.

Mr. Shenton, for the complainant, has made three submissions, each one of which is essential to his case. He has maintained (a) that the photographs sold bore the name of a person (the defendant's firm), who did not in fact, make them; and, (b) that the sale involved a fraud on the complainant; and (c) that these proceedings, being of a civil and not of a criminal character, defendant is liable on the present summons to the legal consequences of the act of his partner. In case these proceedings should be later the subject of appeal, it is desirable to deal with all these submissions.

With regard to the first submission, the defendant's firm clearly in the manual sense of the word, did "make" the copies sold. But it is contended that this section of the ordinance is designed solely for the protection of copyright, and that therefore the word "make" in the section must be given a meaning correlative to that given to the term "author" of a photographic copyright in section 21 of the Copyright Act of 1911, by which the "author" is the owner of the "original negative from which a photograph is directly or indirectly derived." It would follow that in the legal terminology a photograph can only be "made" by the holder of the copyright, i.e., the owner of the original negative. Under this limitation the copies of the tiger photograph, which have been sold, will have been "made" by the complainant firm only, and not at all by the defendant's firm. They will have on them "the name of a person" (granting here that the name on the cards is the name of a person) "who did not make" them. It does not, however, seem to me right to limit the meaning of the word "make" in this way, in its present context. The language of the section can be traced back to the year 1862, and should not (without express direction) be interpreted in a narrow sense in order to be in accord with a provision which came into existence for this Colony in

### TELEGRAMS.

#### SHIPPING DISASTER.

#### MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

Reuters' Service To The "Telegraph," London Received April 6.

A New York message states that the Dutch mail steamer Prince Maurits has been wrecked off Cape Hatteras.

The crew of 40 and four passengers were drowned.

### VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., state:—

Parades.—D Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow, April 7th. Sgt. Major Cooke will take the parade. A, B and C Companies will parade in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, April 9th. Dress, drill order. Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on April 7th, 8th and 12th; dress, drill order. Signallers will parade in Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow, April 7th. Uniform optional.

Musketry.—Part I (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Saturday, April 10th at 2.30 p.m. Part II (Standard Test) (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Sunday, April 11th, at 9.30 a.m. These parades must be regarded as absolutely compulsory for all members who have not yet completed their Musketry training.

To proceed to the question whether the sale involved a fraud on the complainant. The section prohibits a "fraudulent" sale. No fraud is here alleged other than a deliberate infringement of the complainant's copyright. The question is whether such an infringement is "fraudulent" within the meaning of the section.

It is to be noted that section 7, now repealed, provided specifically against infringement of copyright. On its repeal, a parallel section was enacted in substitution for it in the Copyright Act, 1911 (section 11), but the summary remedies attached to the former provision have not been restored. To hold, then, that section 8, which has been retained, is capable of an interpretation implying repealing the offence set out in section 7, which has been repealed, would make the repeal of section 7 with its summary remedies to this extent of no effect. The meaning of the word "fraud" varies widely with the context. Here it seems akin to that assigned to the words "intent to defraud" in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1890, section 3, sub section 1. The subject-matter of both provisions is similar in character. "Intent to defraud" is held there to mean "an intent to induce the purchaser to take something which he does not know he is taking." (in State v. Chilworth Gunpowder Co., 24 Q.B.D. 90.) No "fraud" of this character is here alleged to have been committed. In a leading case on the law relating to conspiracy (R. v. Wellesley and others, 70 J. P. 127) a conspiracy to make pirated music for sale was held by T. Arnott, the runner-up being S. J. Chinaman. Competitors who have not accessories for properly cleaning their rifles must return same to store at very earliest convenience, drawing Winchesters in lieu thereof.

F. C. JENKIN.  
A. S. P. (Reserve).

### WAR ZONE ORDER

Considered Big Peril  
To the United States.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Deeply concerned over the German Admiralty's war zone order, President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet to-day considered the effect and possibilities of the situation thus created.

Even if neutral shipping is not to be deliberately, but only incidentally attacked on the coast of the British Isles, France and Holland, it is recognised and insisted in Washington that the dangers of foreign complications involving the United States were never so serious since the outbreak of the war as they are now.

Besides the German war zone decree the Wilhelmina case promises serious trouble. It is known here that the German Government regards the Wilhelmina case more gravely than any other issue that has arisen since outbreak of the war. The official German view is that England will commit an act of piracy if she seizes the cargo of footstuff now crossing on the Wilhelmina.

Reports were circulated in Washington late this afternoon to the effect that the Administration had protested, or decided to protest, against the establishment of the proposed war zone. These reports were denied in high official circles, where it was pointed out that the Government could not well take any sort of action until it had officially learned the facts.

If the German proclamation, when officially transmitted, corresponds in phrasology to the report which came by wireless yesterday, it was suggested in executive quarters that the course of the American Government probably would be to inquire first of the German Government what measures of protection of convoy can be expected by American ships, passing through the designated war zones to neutral ports, and, second, of the British Government as to whether or not it has issued the alleged secret order permitting the use of neutral flags by her merchantmen.

Flag Story Causes Concern.

A denial by Great Britain of the existence of the order would be followed, it is understood, by an inquiry of the German authorities as to proof of their charge. The suggestion that neutral flags were being misused caused no little concern among high officials, who said they had heard no reports of it before.

The order for the war zone around the British Isles was preceded by another German Admiral order establishing a similar zone around the north and west coasts of France, the substance of which was transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador Gerard.

Under international law this would be legitimate to establish a blockade of English Channel ports, but this blockade would have to be effective to be binding. The war zone proposed by the German Admiralty is not to be in the nature of a blockade, but is to be a theatre of operations for submarines.

Submarines are not able to maintain a blockade in the present situation and the way in which the war zone is to be utilised is wholly new and novel and without precedent in maritime warfare.

The notice from the British Government that it is contemplating retaliation against German trade, though not formally before the State Department to-day, has given rise to much expectation on the part of the officials as to what the British have in mind. Although it has been denied that any official declaration that food supplies are rationed has been issued, it is believed that the

British notice forecasts the speedy issue of some such declaration.

May Interdict Cotton.

In addition to thus trying to cut off Germany's food supply by water, it is believed to be possible that the British may make the blow more severe by prohibiting the transportation of cotton to Germany. Cotton is a base of some form of smokeless powder as well as the high-explosive gunpowder used in the war heads of torpedoes and submarine mines. Aside from depriving Germany of that necessary article, the British enforcement of such an order would deal a heavy blow to the German textile factories, which are now just beginning to receive almost normal supplies from the United States.

Predicts Sinking of Neutrals.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets with satisfaction the Admiralty's war zone declaration. The headlines of several papers speak of the announcement as a blockade. The *Morgen Post* declares it is a blockade and must be so considered.

"Neutral shipping," says the *Post*, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbours. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger. Then, to be sure, men and freight not only on British ships, but under a neutral flag are doomed to sink."

The *Tagesblatt* says we "have accepted England's battle condition. We let England play its role and assume ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him guard himself who feels like coming between."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* declares England's own weapons are being turned against herself, and when Germany destroys the "English yoke under which the world has suffered for centuries" it will have accomplished a high historical mission and freed the world from one of its most dangerous enemies.

The *Tagesblatt* says England's conduct, to which the new decree is an answer, has been an admission it could not defeat Germany with weapons which Germany realises are not incon siderable. The *Tagesblatt* expresses the opinion that neutral Powers will suffer losses from the new declaration, but declares these losses will be small compared with those which England imposes upon them.

View of Chancellor.

"England treats the United States as a besieged fortress," Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in discussing with a Danish correspondent Great Britain's attempts to prevent imports of food into Germany.

"Winston Churchill" continued the Chancellor, "wants to starve a people numbering 70,000,000 in this barbaric fashion. Against this effort, Germany will use every opportunity to take revenge. With regard to the complaint that we are injuring neutral interests, neutral Powers have not protested against England's action and they must take the consequences. We certainly are not going to die of famine." —*Public Ledger*.

Remarkable Story from Near Louvain.

Ambsterdam, Dec. 15.—The *Tele Belge* says South Dienst, near Louvain, was visited recently by the Crown Prince of Germany and his brother-in-law, the Duke of Mecklenberg.

As it was Sunday, so the story runs, they sent for the curate, whom they instructed under threats to have the organ playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" after mass. A paper manufacturer at Dienst was bombarded and destroyed because the head of the concern refused to work for the Germans and some 280 houses in one of the suburbs were set on fire.—*Exchange*.

### WAR ITEMS.

Well-known Golfer Given a Commission.

Jack Ross, the well-known professional to the Park Langley Golf Club, Beckenham, who enlisted at the outbreak of the war in the 5th Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed second lieutenant in the 9th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Java Editor Sent to Prison.

Mr. Van Geun, the editor-in-chief of the Sourabaya *Handelsblad*, has been sentenced by the Sourabaya Court of Justice to three months' imprisonment for violating the neutrality of Netherlands India by publishing particulars of the English's movements at Sabang. The defence was that there was a cargo steamer of the same name at Sabang at the same time as the warship. The Java press is indignant at the severity of the sentence.

Hatred of the English.

The Belgian commission have issued a further report which devotes several pages to the maltreatment of prisoners and wounded. Terrible instances are recorded near Aarschot. Three Belgians who had been captured, endured tortures rather than give information. Their hands were plunged into boiling water and later the fingers chopped. One, on offering resistance, had his hand twisted till he died. The report also affirms that while French prisoners are treated fairly well, the Germans prevented the Belgians giving the English food and also prevented the Ambulance Corps from assisting the English.

Certificates of Origin.

With reference to the requirements of various self-governing Dominions as to certificates of origin for imports from certain neutral European countries, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the Colonial Office that the Colonies which do not possess responsible Governments and the Protectorates will shortly have completed the necessary arrangements for adopting the same requirements in regard to certificates of origin as are required by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise under the notices to importers and exporters issued by the Board of Trade on Nov. 7 last (for which see pp. 424-6 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for Nov. 12, 1914). The date upon which the new arrangement will come generally into force will be notified as soon as possible.

Britain's New Armies.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled on December 17: The first new army, which has now been the earliest among the large centres of population to arrange this machinery. An official "bread card" has been printed, and this card will be distributed by the house owners of Berlin among the population, each owner distributing it among the tenants of his flats. The cards given out on Feb. 22 are to last until March 1, when cards for the six following weeks will be distributed. The weekly cards provide for 2,000 grammes, or roughly 4 lb. weight, per head of population, and bread may be received in quantities from 25 to 250 grammes at a time. It is reported that the German Government in order to economise the stocks of barley will limit very strictly the amount of beer brewed. The price of German bottled wine in Germany has risen 100 per cent. and more, owing to the impossibility of importing French wines. By order of the Military Governor of Berlin, and the district, no brandy, liqueurs, rum, arrack, cognacs or drinks containing them, may be sold to any soldier or officer in uniform, nor may anyone treat them. The penalties for infringing this ordinance are imprisonment not exceeding one year, or the closing of the premises where the offence has been committed.

Food in Germany.

On February 22 says the *London and China Express* the bread of Germany and the flour from which the bread is made will be distributed in daily rations to the people until further notice. With insignificant exceptions, the entire stock of bread cereals and flour has been taken over by the Government.

Berlin seems to have been the earliest among the large centres of population to arrange this machinery. An official "bread card" has been printed, and this card will be distributed by the house owners of Berlin among the population, each owner distributing it among the tenants of his flats. The cards given out on Feb. 22 are to last until March 1, when cards for the six following weeks will be distributed. The weekly cards provide for 2,000 grammes, or roughly 4 lb. weight, per head of population, and bread may be received in quantities from 25 to 250 grammes at a time. It is reported that the German Government in order to economise the stocks of barley will limit very strictly the amount of beer brewed. The price of German bottled wine in Germany has risen 100 per cent. and more, owing to the impossibility of importing French wines. By order of the Military Governor of Berlin, and the district, no brandy, liqueurs, rum, arrack, cognacs or drinks containing them, may be sold to any soldier or officer in uniform, nor may anyone treat them. The penalties for infringing this ordinance are imprisonment not exceeding one year, or the closing of the premises where the offence has been committed.

### Some Useful Phrases for Germans.

The phrasebooks found in the knapsacks of wounded German soldiers show that the Germans intend, in the event of their invading England, to inflict upon the English people atrocities similar to those committed by them in Belgium. The phrases deal with booty, plunder, and incendiarism.

Recruiting in India.

Recruiting for the Indian army continues to be very satisfactory. The number who enlisted from September 1 to February 1, 1915 (six months), was 38,046 against 14,892, the annual average enlistment. Punjabi Mohammedans (8,010) show the largest class enlisted and also the largest proportional increase, which in their case is fourfold. Gurkhas numbered 4,241 against 1,571, the Sikhs, 6,112 against 3,449, Rajputanas 3,431 against 1,270, and Madras 2,842 against 884.

Reward for Big Families.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The problem of repopulation in France is receiving the attention of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Figures were read at a meeting of the academy last night, showing that the number of births annually in the country during the past 20 years fell from 860,000 to 750,000. It was estimated that if a proportionate decrease continued for another 20 years, the future military classes would be 30,000 below the classes of 1914 and 1915.

The question was considered so vital that it was suggested that important advantage should be accorded fathers of families having numerous children and that the idea be generalized that the normal family comprises three children. It was suggested also that the heads of such families be allowed to share in a proposed recompence.

M. Millerand the French Secretary of War, to-day issued the following note:—

"All reservists and territorials who are fathers of six children, even though already serving in the army, will be incorporated in the 1877 class, which will be the last class of reservists to be called to the colors."

Food in Germany.

On February 22 says the *London and China Express* the bread of Germany and the flour from which the bread is made will be distributed in daily rations to the people until further notice. With insignificant exceptions, the entire stock of bread cereals and flour has been taken over by the Government. Berlin seems to have been the earliest among the large centres of population to arrange this machinery. An official "bread card" has been printed, and this card will be distributed by the house owners of Berlin among the population, each owner distributing it among the tenants of his flats. The cards given out on Feb. 22 are to last until March 1, when cards for the six following weeks will be distributed. The weekly cards provide for 2,000 grammes, or roughly 4 lb. weight, per head of population, and bread may be received in quantities from 25 to 250 grammes at a time. It is reported that the German Government in order to economise the stocks of barley will limit very strictly the amount of beer brewed. The price of German bottled wine in Germany has risen 100 per cent. and more, owing to the impossibility of importing French wines. By order of the Military Governor of Berlin, and the district, no brandy, liqueurs, rum, arrack, cognacs or drinks containing them, may be sold to any soldier or officer in uniform, nor may anyone treat them. The penalties for infringing this ordinance are imprisonment not exceeding one year, or the closing of the premises where the offence has been committed.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 13 cases Haberdashery.

8 bales Corks.

5 cases Weaving Machines.

1 Knitting Machine.

30 Sewing Machine.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Gowdown, Holts Wharf, Kowloon, (for account of the concerned)

6 Packages Sugar Machinery.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 2 godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Gowdown Co., Lt., Kowloon,

(for account of the concerned).

55 Packages Ice Machinery.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1 Aestatic Generator with Welding and Cutting Blowing Pipes, Steel Shaftings, Brackets, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT &amp; A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London, "MILESTONES"
10th April	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Th. nro. London, "DIPLOMACY"
Wednesday	The World Famous Farce Comedy, "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
4th April	The Delightful Grand Opera "RAFFLES" (Title Rôle—Charles Howitt).
Thursday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
15th April	The Screaming Farce Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
16th April	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
Saturday	The Screaming Farce Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
17th April	By Judge Parry.

Prices ... \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th April, 1915.

The Thrilling and Sensational Detective Drama, (4th Series) "ROCOMBOL" (4th Series).

5,000 Feet—4 Parts.

Pathé's

Animated Gézelles.

New

Comic Historical &amp; Industrial Pictures.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 3rd April,

"THE LITTLE ONES" Drama, "MACADA" drama, in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

## PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday &amp; Thursday the 6th, 7th &amp; 8th April, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Post Office, Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE &amp; VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA &amp; CURIOS comprising:

Blue and White Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates, 5-coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates from the Tewkwoong to Ming Periods, 5-coloured Scroos (Kanghi), Sung Bowls, Black and Gold Vase (Kanghi), Powder Blue and Gold Vase and Plates (Kanghi),

Fine Soft Paste Blue and White Dish (Ming), Fine Soft Paste Penholder (Kienlung), Fine Flambe Water Well (Sung), Very Fine 5-coloured Beaker Vase (Kanghi), Very Fine Soochow-Lacquer Boxes (Kienlung),

Bronze Incense Burner (Chow),

1 Pair Famille Rose Jars (Yungching),

also Crystal, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Kienlung Powder and Seal Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 31st March.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915  
BUTCHER MEAT.

		cts.	肉食
Bef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	"	19	尾
Prime Cut—	"	21	頭
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19	中
Roast—Shiu	"	19	前
Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17	中
Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15	牛
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20	肉
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lao	"	30	牛
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24	火腿
Bullock's Brains—No.	"	per set 10	牛
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	"	each 50	舌
Head, corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60	牛舌
Heart—Ngau Sun	"	lb. 14	牛肝
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20	牛
Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	each 11	牛
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11	牛
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18	牛
Liver—Ngau Kon	"	lb. 13	牛
Leg—Young Pei	"	25	牛
Shoulder—Young Shau	"	24	牛
Saddle—	"	27	牛
Pig Chiffings—Chi Chong	"	per set 24	猪
Brains—Chi No	"	lb. 13	猪
Feet—Chi Keuk	"	lb. 13	猪
Fry—Chi Chap	"	15	猪
Head—Chi Trui	"	16	猪
Heart—Chi Sam	"	each 11	猪
Kidneys—Chi Yiu	"	18	猪
Liver—Chi Kon	"	lb. 28	猪
Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwat	"	24	猪
Corned—Ham Chi Yuk	"	24	猪
Leg—Chi Pei	"	28	猪
Fat or Lard—Chi Yan	"	20	猪
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	"	set 60	羊
Heart—Young Sam	"	each 8	羊
Kidneys—Young Yin	"	12	羊
Liver—Young Kon	"	lb. 26	羊
Sucking Pigs to order—Chi Tsai	"	22	猪
Stret, Beef—Shang Ngau Yiu	"	20	猪
Mutton—Shang Young Yiu	"	28	猪
Veal—Ngau Tsui Yuk	"	19	猪
Sausages—Ngau Tsui Cheung	"	20	猪
Lard—Chi Yau	"	20	猪

## POULTRY.

		cts.	生口仔
Chicken—Kai Tsai	"	15	仔雞
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34	生雞
Ducks—Ap	"	32	鴨
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18	鳩
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	"	per doz 20	雞蛋
(fresh)—	"	36	
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	"	42	鷄
Hainan, —Hoi Nem Kai	"	30	海南雞
Geseo—Ngo	"	24	鵝
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	"	each 28	鴿
Hoihow—Hoi Hoy Pak Kap,	"	25	紅嘴鴉
Snipe—Sha Tsui	"	each 22	鷺
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Koi Kung	"	lb. 60	火雞
Fen—Na	"	45	
Peacock—Shan Kai	"	75	孔雀
Quail—Om Chun	"	25	鷄
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65	雉

## FISH.

		cts.	海鮮
Barbel—Ka Yu	"	16	鮑魚
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18	鯉魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15	淡水魚
Carp—Li Yu	"	20	鯉魚
Catfish—Chiuk Yu	"	12	鰐魚
Colabas—Men Yu	"	14	鰐魚
Crabs—Hei	"	26	蟹
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16	烏賊
Dab—Chiung Yu	"	12	鰱魚
Dace—Wong Mei Iap	"	13	鯉魚
Dog Fish—Tit To She	"	10	鯊魚
Fels, Conger—Loi Man	"	13	鰐魚
Fresh water—Tsan Fui Yu	"	18	淡水魚
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32	鰻魚
Frigate—Tin Kui	"	33	飛魚
Garoupa—Shek Fan	"	40	鰐魚
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16	鰐魚
Herrings—Teo Pak	"	20	鰐魚
Hilidit—Cheung Kwan Fap	"	20	鰐魚
Iabrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18	鰐魚
Iaach—Wu Yu	"	26	鰐魚
Lobsters—Long Ha	"	28	龍蝦
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20	鰐魚
Milk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32	鰐魚
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18	鰐魚
Oysters—Fang Ho	"	22	牡蠣
Puffer Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12	鰐魚
Perch—Tau Lo	"	1	

## THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.  
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.  
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.  
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, France, Belgium and orders general mobilisation.  
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.  
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.  
Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.  
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.  
Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality.  
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.  
Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.  
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.  
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.  
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.  
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.  
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulsanne.  
(Continued on page 10.)

CONSIGNEES  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"  
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, April 1st, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Tuesday, April 6th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Saturday, April 3rd, 1915, at 9 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before April 14th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

A SPECIAL OFFER  
TO  
"TELEGRAPH" READERS.

DEPENDABLE BRITISH MADE FOOTWEAR AT  
VERY KEEN PRICES.

OVER 200 PAIRS  
MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES TO CLEAR.SMART DRESSY  
FOOTWEAR.

Uppers Cut from  
carefully selected  
Calf Skins. Prepared  
in English Tan & les.  
Soles are medium  
weight. Boots are  
Whole Golos.

## THE

"Rex"



## THE

"Rex"

Boots and Shoes are  
obtainable in Glossy  
Black or Rich Tan  
Calf Leather.

PRICE \$6.50  
PAIR.

WHITEAWAY,  
LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Johnson Miss R. K. Lukens J. H. Van G. J. Douglas Mr. & Mrs. Nixon F. C. Dutson Mr. & Mrs. G. Nixon F. C. Fielder B. E. Rawlinson R. J. Elkins Miss D. Robertson Mr. & Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Mrs. Gordon M. J. Sachse Mrs. G. Hartman A. Sheldon Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hewitt Mr. & Mrs. C. Shields A. L. Hettewell F. E. Singer Mr. & Mrs. E. Hurley F. C. Mason Thomas H. P. Lockyard Miss Wilson M. J. Logan W.

## Kingsclere Hotel.

Douglas Mr. & Mrs. Lukens J. H. Van G. J. Martin Mr. & Mrs. Nixon F. C. Dutson Mr. & Mrs. G. Nixon F. C. Fielder B. E. Rawlinson R. J. Elkins Miss D. Robertson Mr. & Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Mrs. Gordon M. J. Sachse Mrs. G. Hartman A. Sheldon Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hewitt Mr. & Mrs. C. Shields A. L. Hettewell F. E. Singer Mr. & Mrs. E. Hurley F. C. Mason Thomas H. P. Lockyard Miss Wilson M. J. Logan W.

## Carlton Hotel.

Almberg E. Latoff Mrs. C. Matthews Capt. R. A. Parker S. Patterson A. J. Pike R. S. Robb Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Ronan Mr. J. Rough Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Salinity P. Scott A. Shelton R. J. Tall Mrs. Timmins Theo. Waite F. P. Waitting Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Whibley A. R. Wilson D. C. Hollway H. D. Johnson J. W. Kynoch Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson Mrs. D.

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Allen Mr. & Mrs. Jones B. Reynolds G. W. Roden O. H. Duncoll A. P. Sanderson R. Dyer D. Smith J. Gibbs A. W. Smith J. S. Grant J. Watson W. D. James B. Wright S. H. Jenkins A.

## King Edward Hotel.

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## MARTIN'S

## CAPIOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

French Remedy for all Irritable Complaints. Martin's Capiol & Steel Pills, one on the first morning, will be administered in the same dose daily, and will be continued until the disease is entirely done away with. The system will then be entirely restored to a healthy condition.

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## NOTICES

REDEMPTION OF 8 PER CENT.  
MILITARY BONDS.

The various Agencies will commence on March 15th, 1915, to redeem the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds drawn at the First Drawing.

As stipulated in Art. 16 of the Loan Regulations, the 8 per cent. Military Bonds drawn at the first drawing shall be presented for payment within five years from the date of First Drawing. Any bond that is not presented for payment within the said period of five years shall become null and void.

Holders of the drawn bonds shall hand to the agencies all the unmatured interest coupons as well as the bonds, for cancellation. If they do not hand over the unmatured coupons, the value of such coupons shall be deducted from the principal due to the holders.

List of the Bond Numbers Drawn at the First Drawing of the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds of Redemption.

Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers
\$1000	3-1	\$0	853-1282	\$5	998-525
1000	13-6	87-248	1	2768-3613	5
1000	85-36	498-482	10	9388-7312	5
1000	76-77	1218-1253	1	9593-9972	5
1000	86-37	1446-1475	10	10562-14622	5
1000	132-193	1616-1632	10	10867-10988	5
1000	204-205	1661-1664	10	1538-11698	5
1000	230-265	2038-2046	10	11906-1220	5
1000	324-331	2101-2122	1	12270-12390	5
1000	310-341	223-2248	10	13088-1328	5
1000	318-353	2371-2400	10	18307-18367	5
1000	370-377	2451	10	18612-18704	5
1000	523-531	5001-5004	10	19378-14038	5
1000	3006-3009	5050-5154	10	14322-14404	5
1000	82-10-3310	5101-51437	10	15076-1586	5
1000	3964-3990	5381-5651	10	15442-15500	5
1000	4019-4125	5655-6747	10	19107-19168	5
1000	4261-4262	5709-7038	10	19430-19490	5
1000	4237-4268	7591-7527	10	47303-47834	5
1000	4271-4272	7683-7708	10	52445-52824	5
1000	4275-4276	8001-8008	10	53065-54944	5
1000	4302-4308	8201-8330	10	55305-57004	5
1000	11738-1175	8426-8610	10	58145-58534	5
1000	11811-11867	10063-10709	10	59605-67874	5
1000	11070-12066	10152-11453	10	61985-65364	5
1000	11218-12164	10187-11938	10	62765-63021	5
1000	12216-12206	1013278-13384	10	69165-69344	5
1000	2301-12311	1013591-13531	10	77305-70084	5
1000	12629-12655	1013725-12755	10	71465-71444	5
1000	12701-12844	101818-18848	10	71815-72204	5
1000	12910-12932	101880-1810	10	748100-48169	5
1000	13007-13088	101894-18968	10	74863-18691	5
1000	11051-13087	1018970-18987	10	74875-18970	5
1000	13115-13141	1014197-14211	10	49759-49797	5
1000	13031-13357	1016201-16306	10	650589-69970	5
1000	6-8-10-12	101631-16427	10	6601-16601	5
1000	9-30-19-71	101640-16716	10	6918-18105	5
1000	10-08-19-2014	101646-20786	10	7018-20786	5
1000	10-1944-20707	101654-22819	10	72020-249328	5
1000	10-2216-22819	101663-23247	10	7218-23247	5
1000	10-2814-30141	101673-30353	10	7319-249324	5
1000	10-3145-30569	101683-31423	10	74983-249868	5
1000	10-3139-31357	101693-31357	10	75100-249988	5

The total value of the bonds to be redeemed amounts to \$1,500,000.00

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA

## Commercial.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES P.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Fall Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest 26th Mar. to now	Lowest 26th Mar. to now	
<b>Banks.</b>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800. s	10,000 \$125 all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2; 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/2 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14		
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	60	10,000 £20 50	350 Dec.	345 Oct.	360	260	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175	10,000 £15 50	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	905	12,400 \$50 100	847 April	700 Oct.	905	900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913		
Yatgong Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	124 1/2	12,000 \$100 60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243 1/2	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913		
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	120	20,000 \$100 20	60 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	373	8,000 \$250 50	345 Feb.	368 April	373	373	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	45	30,000 \$25 all	10 Jan.	53 1/2 Dec.	51 1/2	51 1/2	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	35	20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	35	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14		
Hongkong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	21	80,000 \$15 all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22 1/2	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	93	60,000 £5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	93	93	Final of 5% making 6 1/2 % on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91/6	3,797,610 £1 all	106 Feb.	70 Sept.	91/6	91/6	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36	40,000 \$10 all	43 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14		
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	109	20,000 \$100 all	96 Jan.	70 Nov.	109	108	\$3 for 1912		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Association.	55	1,000,000 £1 all	41/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	35/	35/	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% fo: year ending 30/6/14		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	54	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	41	41	1/2 for 1909		
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000 £1 all	39/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913		
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	66	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	65	\$3.50 for year 1914		
Hongkong & W'p'd Co. Ltd.	55	50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	55	55	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	52	66,710 £1,100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913		
Shai & H'kew Co., Ltd.	86	34,000 £1,100 all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	191	13,000 £100 t.100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 20/3/14		
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118	20,010 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	110	50,000 \$100 all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14		
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	61	150,000 \$10 all	93 1/2 Jun.	7 Nov.	61	61	45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 1/2	6,000 \$50 20	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	42	40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands	97	78,000 £1.50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68	12,500 \$10 all	73 June	66 Feb.	68	68	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong Central Estates	95	10,000 \$100 all	—	—	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14		
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	134	20,000 £100 all	138 July	125 May	134	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.	66	125,000 \$10 all	81/2 Mar.	7 June	61/2	61/2	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	124	75,000 £10 all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	121 1/2	121 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Lau Kung Mow	85	8,000 £100 all	10 Feb.	20 May	85	85	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons	484	40,000 £100 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	84	84	(Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14)		
Miscellaneous.									
China Pionco Company, Ltd.	11	60,000 \$100 all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	39	60,000 \$5 all	4.90 July	4 Apr.	3.95	3.90	6% for year ending 28/2/06		
Po. (Spec. shares)	3.90	50,000 \$100 all	—	—	—	—	—		
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	734	125,000 \$10 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	72	72	70 cts. for 1914		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34	40,000 £100 all	33 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	710	6,000 £100 all	690 Jan.	5 Dec.	710	7	40 cts. for 1911		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	840	6,000 £100 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913		
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190	6,000 £25 all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	Interest of \$2 a/c 1914		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26	60,000 £100 all	25 June	22 Apr.	26	26	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	510	325,000 £5 all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.10	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913		
Langkats	374	250,000 £10 all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	57 1/2	35	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913		
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000 \$0 all	10 1/2 Jan.	94 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14		
Do. (New)	51	5,000 \$10 all	93 cts. Jan.	51	51	None			
Philippines, Ltd.	5	75,000 \$10 all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.		
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	55	12,000 £10 all	—	—	5	5	None		
Societe des Pulperies et Papier teries du Tonkin	20	13,200 \$50 all	—	—	20	20	None		
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	21,000 \$6 all	500 June	4 Nov.	34	34	35 cts. for year ending 31/3/14		
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17	27,723 \$10 all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31/12/14		
Watson and Co., Ltd.	57	90,000 £10 all	81 April	63 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913		
William Powell, Limited.	61 1/2	21,000 £7 all	91/2 Jan.	61/2 Dec.	61/2	61/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14		
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000 \$25 all	30 June	52 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14		

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNYB.

Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Recruit.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 6, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

## EXCHANGE

5th April.

Selling.	Demand Bombay ..	On Bangkok ...	Sovereign .....	\$10.80 nom.
T/T	1/9/15	Buying	Bar Silver ready .....	23.9/16.1
Demand	1/9/15/16	4 m/s. L/C		

## TENNIS STARS.

## Famous Players Fighting Countries' Battles.

Almost every prominent British tennis expert known to the followers of international matches in the United States is enrolled in some branch of His Majesty's service. A. F. Wilding obtained a commission in the Royal Marines early in the war and was in the division that went to the unsuccessful relief of Antwerp. He has since been made a lieutenant. The champion, Norman Brooks, has been unable to serve, but he has given an ambulance to the army and is hopeful of being able to join the army himself later. It is a striking fact that the four players who represented England in the last Davis cup matches are all serving their country in various capacities. J. C. P. Rae holds a commission in the Munsters; A. H. Lowe is captain in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; A. R. F. Kingcote is in the artillery, and was in the battle of the Aisne, and T. M. Movrogordato is in the public school corps. G. W. Hillyard, the secretary of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, usually foremost in the management of the annual championships at Wimbledon, is a lieutenant commander in the royal navy.

## German Stars Prisoners.

Of other players well known in America, C. D. Dixon and A. B. Barrett, younger brother of H. Roper Barrett, A. E. Bemish, A. W. Dunlop and C. Hartley are enrolled in different regiments.

Of the French international players, by the way, Max Decugis, M. A. H. Gobert, Canet, Aymer and Micard are in service with the army.

Of the German players, Froitzheim and Kreuzer, who represented their country in the United States last summer, are prisoners of war at Gibraltar. There is little prospect of any international tennis next summer, if the war continues till then.

## THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

## Unjustifiable Criticism.

(From Captain C. E. W. Bean, Official Press representative with the Australian Troops.)

Cairo, March 1.

An article in which I stated that the Australian troops were not responsible for certain rowdiness in Cairo some months ago, but that it was due solely to a small percentage of unsuitable men, seems to have been so twisted and misquoted by a certain newspaper or newspapers, as to appear to be an attack on the Australian troops in Egypt. That is to say exactly the opposite of what was written by me or intended.

Readers of my articles and cables know that the condition of the Australian forces in Egypt, the way in which it has carried through its strenuous and tiring training, and the condition, in which it is emerging from it, are such as would make the Australians, if they could only see it, very proud indeed.

The article alluded to also contains sweeping criticisms on the whole of the officers, who were never mentioned in my article, and which are quite unjustified. Such offences as took place were military offences. Nothing else occurred which does not happen in Australian and other cities every day.

The article referred to omits the fact which I was careful to state, and which it is immensely important not to omit, that all men returned to Australia are not unsuitable, but that a large proportion consists of men whose health has broken down, often through hard work and exposure, and who are bitterly disappointed at not being able to go on.

Reconnaissances all over Sinai show that the Turkish army defeated on the Canal has returned to El Arish and Beersheba, with the exception of a small force.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8.)

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Leuven burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat begins on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jarslav and invest Przemysl.

Sept. 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attack on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. M. Riz, rebel leader, driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles fort bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6—Tsingtao surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannesburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,000,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle, which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Masudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austria forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-21—Severe fighting on the line of the Baura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Jan. 5—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Beschid resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givenchy and Quinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,900. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 9—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrendered in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—Announced that Germans losses in La Bassere region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassere region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sank by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk of the West Indies in November.

March 19—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21—First Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

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## POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PARCELS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtao.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early, as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No letter bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th instant a mail for Canton will be closed at the G.P.O. every Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Shanghai, N. China—Per LUCHOW, 6th April 3 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 6th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China—Per ONSANG, 6th April 4 p.m.

Japan, via M. J.—Per JINSEN MARU, 6th April 4 p.m.

PAKHOI—Per HOHOK, 6th April 9 a.m.

Tourane—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

O. S. J.—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Apari—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Dagupan—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Matila—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Legazpi—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Taolaban—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Ililo—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Surigao—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

Laiuan—Per CHENG, 6th April 9 a.m.

P. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 6.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c cloudy, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half lightning, i overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

as p.m. at 6 a.m. as p.m.

Barometer, 29.88 29.89 29.86

Temperature, 76° 71° 80°

Humidity, 85° 85° 84°

Wind Direction, E. E. SW.

Wind Force, 2 3 5

Weather, 5° 5° 5°

Rain, " " "

H.K. Observatory, 6th April.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

&lt;p